

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,
Treasurer.Subscribed in my presence and sworn to
before me this 25th day of February, 1910.
ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.Subscribers having the city tem-
porarily should have The Bee
mailed to them. Address will be
changed as often as requested.Moral: If you break your astrag-
ulus, sue for damages.It is a cold day when some com-
munity does not start a corn testing
campaign.There must be wheels somewhere in
Nicaragua, to account for the large
number of revolutions.The \$9.65 hog has made his debut
at South Omaha. The end-meat hog
will be in evidence a little later.A flood in Nevada is a good deal
of a rarity. Nevada is the state into
which, heretofore, all sorts of moisture
have been imported.The grand jury is getting ready to
consider cocaine, and someone has
asked if the consideration is to be an
internal experiment.John D. Rockefeller has fixed it all
right. Chicken may go sky-high if it
wants to now that John D. has just
purchased 2,000 pheasants.February gains in Omaha's bank
clearings figure an increase of more
than 20 per cent over February of a
year ago. Pretty good showing."Spring house cleaning has begun
at Oyster Bay." It is very wise, for
somebody might get cleaned out about
the middle of June if it had not been
begun.That customer who pretended to
commit suicide to test the love of his
wife was sorry it was not the real
thing before his neighbors got through
with him.The decision of the Georgia supreme
court giving the surgeon no fee be-
cause his patient died will meet with
general favor among patients in the
same position.The United States may support too
many physicians, but Omaha's mem-
bership of the medical fraternity
seems to be making both ends meet
and then some.A censor of the drama has been pro-
posed and it might be suggested that
the fire department would do pretty
well. Many of the modern "dramas"
are too warm already.The Jeffries-Johnson fight is attract-
ing so much attention that it bids fair
to put primary election candidates to
considerable disadvantage during the
early part of the campaign.The United States supports too
many physicians" we are told. Judg-
ing from press reports regarding the
size of fees paid to "alienists" in the
New York courts, that is very true.The mere decision to experiment
with chloride of lime seems to have
had a most quieting effect on the
waterphobia of our junior yellow. But
there's no telling when the dread dis-
ease will break out again.The Omaha Indians are to be given
control of the money and lands which
the government has been holding for
them. Note a rising barometer of
business activity in the neighborhood
of the Omaha reservation.Count De Beaufort has sued an
Arkansas gambling house. He says he
"was taken advantage of." The re-
spected count must not expect to have
everything come his way because he
has won an American million with a
female acquaintance.

The Contribution to Science.

The completion of Mr. Roosevelt's
Tfrican hunting expedition brings to a
close a remarkably valuable, as well as
interesting, effort. Insofar as the hunt
is concerned it is the world's record in
duration of time and the number of
beasts and birds brought down. Africa
has been the scene of many historical
hunting expeditions, but never has a
hunt on the dark continent been con-
ducted so successfully, with so little
sickness and so few accidents.

The scientific value of the expedi-
tion cannot be measured at once. The
extensive study of animal life made
possible through the collection sent
home will correct some of the zoolog-
ical data of our text books and add
other data hitherto unknown. Several
hundred specimens of animal life have
been added to the museums of our
country, as well as several thousand
birds. The majority of these trophies go
to the Smithsonian Institute in Wash-
ington, although many smaller mu-
seums will be also enriched. Mr. Roose-
velt keeping only six for himself. This
great collection is the most remark-
able ever made, not only from the
wide range of species covered, but
especially from the rare specimens ob-
tained. Of the rarest, the giant elands
are said to be the most valuable, no
perfect specimens of this mammal be-
ing possessed in America.

Some have questioned the humanity
of this expedition and have censured
Mr. Roosevelt for "taking such pleasure
in the slaughter of animal life." But
these critics are few in number, for
the value of the work, from the
viewpoint of science, is not to be
depreciated. When the mounted collec-
tion will constitute a great addition
to that already in the Smithsonian.
Furthermore, the study of animal life
has given to Mr. Roosevelt the in-
formation necessary to make him an
authority on African fauna, adding an
other contribution to our scientific lit-
erature. Take it altogether, this ex-
pedition, while affording the great ex-
penditure an enviable vacation, has
been productive of results of incalculable
value.

An Unintentional Accomplishment.

While voicing a sentiment, which
thirty years ago would have been
cheered to the echo, Senator Heyburn
of Idaho was astonished at receiving
a rebuking silence. The spirit of civil
war days has been slowly dying a nat-
ural death. The oratorical effulgence
of fiery orators kept it alive for years,
but recently little has been heard and
less thought, of an unforgiving nature,
from either side of the old line. But,
forgetting this, the senator from
Idaho waved the "bloody shirt," pro-
claiming anew the treason of the
south. No one cheered him during
his speech and when he had finished
the people of the United States knew
that the war spirit was dead.

Senator Heyburn wrought greater
than he knew. He is a gifted speaker,
yet instead of arousing the slumbering
war spirit to renewed life by his efforts
he has extinguished it entirely. The
majority of the people of the younger
generation in America do not know
where Mason's and Dixon's line used to
be. The civil war is a matter of
history and the old antagonistic senti-
ment is dead.

This country can not afford to har-
bor a bitter sectional grudge simply
for the sake of tradition. Our future
is to be determined by the policies
and initial actions of today. The past
can not be changed and there is no call
to bring back the bitter spirit of those
days when our nation bled from un-
natural strife. In the words of Gen-
eral Grant, as appropriate now as
ever, "Let us have peace." Let us
bury Senator Heyburn's speech with
the execution it accomplished and then
forget it.

Government for Alaska.

With the opening of great reaches
of wealth-producing country in
Alaska for development the necessity
of a suitable government for the en-
tire district becomes more and more
imperative. Although new among our
possessions, Alaska bids fair to be one
of our richest territories. It has an
area about twice that of Texas and in
wealth of metal, mineral and lumber
stands far ahead of the states and
provinces under the control of our gov-
ernment. As the truth of this be-
comes widely known thousands of
hardy individuals will go there for set-
tlement. But no stable form of gov-
ernment yet obtains, and in some parts
the law of the gun and of the vig-
ilantes is the only one recognized.

The settled communities of Alaska
are separated by hundreds and thou-
sands of miles of wilderness, with the
pack mule and the sledge the only
means of communication most of the
year. The people are too widely scat-
tered as yet for a representative form
of government and too divided in their
interests to get close together. Elec-
tions could be held, but the roving
habits of the population, under stress
of the climate, would make reliable
representation difficult. A provincial
form of government, like that in the
Philippine islands, is neither wanted
nor necessary, for the majority of the
Alaskans are of American birth and
breeding. As for a commission form
of government, that also has its seri-
ous disadvantages as well as its ad-
vantages.

Federal control of Alaska for some
time is necessary if the natural re-
sources there are to be conserved. The
country must not be turned over to be
despoiled by unscrupulous exploiters,
who would only develop for their own
ends and when the wealth of mine
and forest had been exhausted would
leave it a barren waste. So the ques-

tion is, what kind of a government
shall we give Alaska? How conserve
its resources and at the same time
open it up for development? How
shall we supervise and control so as to
hinder if the least and protect it the
most?

And Taxpayers Foot the Bills.

The reversal by our state supreme
court of the verdict in the Mausefeld
murder case looks like the injection of
more technicalities of the law to de-
lay, if not to prevent, substantial jus-
tice. The court orders a new trial be-
cause of error committed by the dis-
trict judge in admitting testimony that
should have been excluded. Which
reminds us of a story something like
this once told by the late William B.
Hornblower in a lecture to a body of
New York law students:

A distinguished lawyer was arguing his
case when the presiding judge rapped him
down with the remark, "Never mind that.
Your client is presumed to know the law."
"Yes, your honor," was the reply, "I un-
derstand that my client is presumed to
know the law."

"The cabman who drove me down here
today is presumed to know the law."
"The boy who blacked my boots this
morning is presumed to know the law."
"I, myself, am presumed to know the law."

"But, your honor, it takes a supreme
court and a court of appeals to keep you
straight."

In the meantime the taxpayers foot
the bills for costly new trials.

A Public Defender.

Douglas county last year paid out
\$3,745 as fees to lawyers defending
indigent criminals in the district court.
At present the judge who happens to be
presiding over that particular
division appoints some lawyer to de-
fend the prisoner whenever application
is made in due form, setting forth that
the accused is unable to hire his own
legal adviser. The result is that this
\$3,745 makes a nice little pot which
is cut up in chunks, ranging from \$25
to \$100 each, and distributed by the
criminal court judge among his friends
at the bar, which favors are supposed
to be duly appreciated and reciprocated.

It seems to us that this is a rather
costly luxury for our taxpayers to in-
dulge, particularly as it is done with-
out their knowledge and with only
their tacit consent. The deputy county
attorney who does the prosecuting is
glad to serve on a salary of \$1,200 to
\$1,500 a year, and certainly a salary
of \$1,800 could command as good tal-
ent as is furnished by the lawyers
usually engaged in criminal practice.
The creation of a salaried position of
public defender would give as good, if
not better, results than the present
system, and save the county at least
\$2,000 a year.

It will doubtless be urged that leg-
islation will be needed to bring about
this change, but no legislation is neces-
sary. All that is required is for the
judge of the criminal court to design-
ate a lawyer to be the public defender
and reappoint him for each case in-
volving an indigent prisoner, and the
thing is done. If the permanent em-
ployment of one lawyer at a fixed sal-
ary would not spread the fees over a
wide enough area the appointment
might be made for three months at a
time so as to let a few more lawyers
in on the distribution. To pay out
\$3,745 in one year for defending crim-
inals is a needless waste of public
money.

Councilman McGovern is treading
on dangerous ground when he says
he would like to have the legislature
wipe out the Water board and end its
paramount existence. He ought to
know that the Water board is a sacred
relic, not to be touched by profane
hands, and that the Water board law-
yers still expect to come in for \$25,000
to \$50,000 more of easy money.

Mr. Bryan has never had any
trouble heretofore in getting Ne-
braska democrats to let him frame
their platforms for them, and if he
persists in his desire to put the dem-
ocratic label on a county option plank
this year, we will see the democrats
eating out of his hand when the time
comes.

Twenty-one bids to provide fire in-
surance for the city hall were found
when opened by the city council to be
identical in the price asked. If
such a thing happened in any other
line of business, it might be regarded
as circumstantial evidence of a rate-
making combine.

Colonel Roosevelt has not arranged
to bring down one of those Egyptian
"sphinxes." We have very few of
those specimens in this country and
the habits of the species might be
studied to advantage by the goslings
of America.

Those Philadelphia strikers who are
going from house to house soliciting
assistance by which to continue the
strike certainly lack a sense of humor.
Of all the people on earth who want
the strike to stop the householders are
the first.

One of the refreshing features of
the railway rate fight is the fearless
independence manifested by our busi-
ness men and shippers. The abolition
of the free pass and the cessation of
rebates has evidently produced a
change.

The average man considers himself
very lucky this spring if he has a gar-
den plot and a congressman to send
him the seed. But after the "things"
have begun to grow he is thankful
chiefly for the garden plot.

The nationalization of another
Omaha bank formed as a state bank

to take advantage of the deposit guar-
anty law should set some people think-
ing. Not a single state bank in the
metropolis and biggest city in Ne-
braska.

Why not let the health commis-
sioner and the city veterinarian trade
places for a month? If the health
commissioner is so sure he could do
the veterinarian's work so much bet-
ter, perhaps the rule would work both
ways.

The University of Nebraska basket
ball team may take a trip to Japan for
a game. If Nebraska should win, do
you suppose it would take interna-
tional arbitration to smooth out the
ruffles in the Japs' feelings?

Every Little Helps.

Perhaps one proposed exchange of pro-
fessors between Denmark and America will
be that the learned Danes will become
less easy to be taken in by American ad-
venturers.

An Old Story.

Why all this bother about the ultimate
consumer getting short weights and short
measures? He's used to it, isn't he? Be-
sides, how else could dividends be what
they are?

The Short and Merry Life.

Warships which five years after they
are put in commission are condemned as
unseaworthy seem to represent the theory
of a short life and a merry one, which al-
ways turns out to be a very costly one.

Dead Easy.

Senator Aldrich could save \$300,000 for
the country, so he says, if allowed to run
it his way. When a man has run a shop as
big as Rhode Island for a good many
years, running what there is left of the
universe seems like taking on a popcorn
department.

Upper Missouri Improvement.

Senator Burdett has introduced a bill,
which later he will offer as an amend-
ment to the rivers and harbors bill, calling
for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the
protection of the banks of the Missouri river
at Omaha, South Omaha and in the im-
mediate vicinity of Omaha, where, it is said,
the river has been doing much damage.
In this connection it is declared the Ne-
braska delegation is determined to make
a strong fight for something more in the
line of justice for the upper Missouri than
is represented in the rivers and harbors
bill as it passed the house. Sioux City,
however, up to date, is not represented in
the activities of this reform.

INOCULATION FOR TYPHOID.

Experiments conducted by the army
at Fort Wadsworth.
Brooklyn Eagle.

If the experiments now being conducted
at Fort Wadsworth on Staten Island shall
prove successful, there will be no more
of the germ of typhoid fever. The
useful scientific discovery since the isola-
tion of the germ of typhoid fever.

Some 300 men-all volunteers, have been
inoculated with the "killed" germ of
typhoid, which is expected to act as a
protection from the disease as effectively
as inoculation does with smallpox. The
experiments have not gone far enough yet
to prove their protective value, although it
has been shown that no more serious im-
mediate effects follow the injection of the
virus than in the case of vaccination for
smallpox. The formula has been worked
out at the army medical laboratory in
Washington, and the government scientists
have great faith in its potency.

Typhoid is a scourge even more to be
dreaded than consumption on at least one
account. Every dweller in towns breathes
in thousands of the germs of consumption,
but robust health usually affords protection
against their development. The
typhoid germ seems to have little respect
for a fine physique. Men and women of
robust physique are stricken down with it
frequently and their chances of recovery
seem as slight as those of the more feeble.
Hitherto the only protection from typhoid
has been to be in the open air and filtra-
tion of the water supplies of all cities and
towns. United action in that direction is
almost impossible and the complete protec-
tion of rural regions is beyond human in-
genuity. If the army laboratory has dis-
covered an antidote for the disease, the
use of the same will be the best protection
until such an outbreak as that at Ithaca
a few years ago will seem to our chil-
dren as strange as the plague of the
middle ages now do to us. The future
course of the inoculated soldiers should
be watched with the greatest care. If they
have really become immune, a better day
has dawned in our civilization.

Our Birthday Book

March 2, 1910.

John W. Foster, diplomatist and once
secretary of state, was born March 2, 1834,
in Indiana, and has represented this gov-
ernment in a great many international
commissions. He is now living in Wash-
ington.

Alexander E. Orr, the New York mer-
chant and capitalist, is 74. He will be re-
membered as having served as president
of the New York Life Insurance company
during the period after the insurance scan-
dals.

Charles R. Sherman of Sherman & Mc-
Connell Drug company was born March 2,
1882, at Montgomery Center, Vt. He went
into the drug business as a clerk at Omaha,
La., in 1897, foisting in Omaha four years
later and commencing business as Sher-
man & McConnell, in 1898. Mr. Sherman
is a member of the Omaha Water board
and also of the Board of Trustees for the
Nebraska School for the Deaf.

John H. Shary of the International Land
and Investment company, with offices in
The Bee building, was born March 2, 1874,
at Wilber, Neb. He has made quite a suc-
cess in real estate and land colonization.

H. T. Lemist, president of the C. B.
Haves & Co., is celebrating his fifty-fifth
birthday. Mr. Lemist was born in Boston
and once clerked in the banking house of
Lend & Martin in New York. He has been
in the coal business since 1894.

Harry Rowley, vice president of the
George H. Lee company, was born March
2, 1874, at Birmingham, La. Mr. Rowley
is a printer by trade and was for years fore-
man for the Rees Printing company. He
has been with the George H. Lee com-
pany since 1899.

Brigadier General Henry B. Carrington,
U. S. A., retired, the old Indian
fighter of the Sioux wars of 1865-1869, was
born in Connecticut March 2, 1824. At the
close of the war he was sent west with his
regiment and put in command of Ne-
braska district, including most of Ne-
braska. He was retired by special act of
congress as a brigadier general in 1894.
General Carrington is an author of dis-
tinction and is at present living in Hyde
Park, Mass.

Washington Life

Some Interesting Phases
and Conditions Observed
at the Nation's Capitol.

A poll of members of both houses of con-
gress on the pending postal saving bank
bill, made by the Washington correspond-
ent of the Chicago News, shows decisive
majorities in favor of the measure. In the
house of representatives, out of 313
polled, 192 were favorable, thirty-three
opposed and eight-eighth non-committal.

The senators forty-nine are for postal sav-
ings banks, ten against, fourteen non-com-
mittal. On the proposition of depositing
savings in local banks, thirty-nine sen-
ators were favorable, eight for purchase of
lands and twenty-nine non-committal.

There were seventy-nine absentees in the
house and absentees in the senate when the
poll was taken, at least a majority of
whom are counted favorable. The poll by
states shows the senators of Iowa, Ne-
braska, Kansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Mon-
tana, South Dakota and Wyoming support
the proposition, though divided as to the
disposition of the savings. In the house
poll Nebraska is recorded five for, one
absent; Iowa, nine, for, one non-committal;
one absent; South Dakota, two for; Wyom-
ing, one for; Kansas, seven for, one non-
committal; Colorado, three for. In fact
the showing presents the western members
nearly unanimous for postal savings banks
and easterners divided with a majority
against.

Victor Murdock, insurgent, sometimes
finds time to write for the magazines. Mr.
Murdock also publishes a paper at Wichita,
Kansas, to be taken at the time of the
hearings now on before the house post-
office committee concerning a possible in-
crease of second class mail rates, and, as
a member of the committee, asks a number
of questions.

Recently there was before the committee
the president of the Century Publishing
company, relates the Washington Times.
He was endeavoring to show that the ulti-
mate subscriber would be about the only
person to get it in the neck if the rates
were increased. Mr. Murdock seemed to
think such a thing was possible, too, so
the following dialogue ensued:

"Mr. Scott, is it not true that those in the
mechanical departments are thoroughly or-
ganized, and that you could not make up
the increase out of those departments?"
asked Murdock.

"They are thoroughly organized," was
the answer.

"And the advertisers are organized, also,
and they would not stand for your shelving
the increased postage on them?"

"They are so organized," said Mr. Scott.
"Well, then, your only recourse would be
to lessen the remuneration to contribu-
tors, the men who write for the maga-
zines," suggested Mr. Murdock.

"You are mistaken; they are the best or-
ganized of all," rejoined the veteran pub-
lisher.

"You are not a member of the union, Vic-
tor, and you'd know all about it," said Repre-
sentative Smith of California, while the
committee members laughed.

So long as a member of the United States
senate remains on his own side of the
capitol he gets along famously. Page
boys run at his beck and call, elevators
open at the pressure of mere citizens when
ever he rises, and in fact, each individual
senator is lord of all he surveys.

When a senator gets over on the house
side he must conduct himself after the
fashion of the members of that easy-going
body, or else have his dignity joined
casually.

Senator Smith of South Carolina went
over to the house building a day or two
ago to attend a hearing of a committee.
He did not like the way some visiting
New York cotton exchange brokers were
cross-examining the cotton growers from
the south, and he arose to ask some ques-
tions himself.

"Will the gentleman please give his
name?" asked Chairman Scott.

"Smith," replied the senator.

"Please state your full name," com-
manded Mr. Scott, in a tone which indi-
cated that there might be several Smiths
in the country.

"Billion Du Rant Smith," responded the
senator.

"And where are you from and what do
you represent?" asked Mr. Scott, endeavor-
ing to be patient.

"I am from the United States senate,"
replied Mr. Smith.

"Oh, yes; of course; to be sure; pray
proceed, senator," said Chairman Scott.

The other day Senator Dooliver received
a letter from a man in Iowa, as follows:
"I would not vote for you for the job
of dog catcher."

Senator Dooliver returned the letter with
the following written across its back:
"My Dear Man—You are laboring under
a misapprehension. I am not a candidate
for the position of dog catcher."

The senator participated in a little in-
cident in the senate elevator the other
afternoon that would have gladdened Ro-
osevelt's heart. The elevator was pretty well
crowded when the senator came hustling
down the corridor. "Whooping" four children
ahead of him. They must have started
at about the age of 4 and stopped at the
age of 9.

"All yours?" asked another senator.
"You bet!" said Dooliver. This one here,
and he indicated a pretty child, the littlest,
"is the one that played havoc with your
walnut sweets."

"Well, I declare," said Senator No. 2,
and he leaned over and put a question to
her in baby talk.

She only hung her head till the elevator
reached the senate floor. Then Dooliver
"shooed" her and the others out into that
corridor.

"When I was a young lawyer," says
Congressman Keifer of Ohio, "my friends
used to tell me that I ate too much.
They said I would kill myself if I didn't
cut out midnight lunches. Well, I've eaten
those all my life, and the men who criti-
cized me have been dead for twenty years."

Now that he's over 70 the general still
indulges in his night lunches. He works
in his den till 10 or 11 o'clock at night,
comes down town, eats a cheese sandwich
or a German sausage, drinks a couple of
glasses